

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL X.

NO 126.

BUSINESS CARDS.
JOHN L. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
(Office Adjoining Yeoman Building.)
TENDEKS his professional services to litigants and
others who may have business to transact in
any of the courts here or Frankfort, and especially
to those having cases to attend to in the Court of
Appeals and United States Court, or who may desire
law titles investigated, or abstracts of any of the
public records kept in any of the State offices at
Frankfort.
He has permission to refer to Judge Duvall, of the
Court of Appeals, Gov. Magoffin, and a number of
other leading citizens of the State.
no. 3 w&t-wf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell,
Bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec 26 w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
J. Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
feb 26 w&t-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
J. Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LIGE ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
apr 7 w&t-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
J. Office at Market street.
mar 19 w&t-wf

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan 4 w&t-wf

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
feb 22 w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th
Judicial District. Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and several Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Courts of Appeals, etc. Business confined
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional
business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications
addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
oct 7 w&t-wf

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties, jan w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec 11 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Courts of Appeals in the
Frankfort Circuit Court and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the
collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds take the acknowledge-
ment of deeds and other writings to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of de-
positions, affidavits, etc.
J. Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
no. 11 w&t-wf

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
J. Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
sept 1 w&t-wf

A. CONERY,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. E. LOOMIS),
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-
Ware, and Fancy Goods.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at
short notice.
I am returning from business. I would return my thanks
for the favor I have received, and would re-
commend Mr. Conery to you as competent to conduct
the business as my successor, having been with me
for a number of years as Salesman and Watch-
maker.
W. E. LOOMIS.
sept 1 w&t-wf

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
sept 6 w&t-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
NEWSPAPER and PERIODICAL AGENT.
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
no. 27 w&t-wf

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. G.
Phythian, deceased, are requested to come for-
ward and settle immediately; and those having claims
against said estate, are requested to present them for
adjustment.
JOHN L. PHYTHIAN, Administrator.
mar 26 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

J. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating
Siphilis, Gonorrhoea, Stri-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the sexual organs, of
both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with full treatise on the
use of the various
METHODS.

These have contended a certain length of time
and especially young men who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
DLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and
loss of power before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this treatise, and
then apply to the following REGU-
LATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
of pregnancy," warranted, not to injure the health.
C. A. C. It should not be taken during pregnancy,
as MISCARRIAGE would be the result, though always
harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by
mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and may be sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.

Address DR. T. W. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon Gulen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily.
(Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.)
aug 16 w&t-wf

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET

AND
House Furnishing Store.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embrac-
ing every variety, style, and quality of
Carpet, Rugs, India & Coco Matting, Stair Rods,
Curtains, Chair Linen, Tassels, Cornices, Bands,
Shades, Trimmings, Crumb Cloths, Green Baize,
etc.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected with
great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
aug 16 w&t-wf

PIANO TUNER.

IT GIVES US PLEASURE TO AN-
OUNCE to the public that we have
made a permanent arrangement with
THOS. G. POINSETT,

The best tuner and repairer of Pianos in the West.
All orders sent to us shall be promptly and satisfac-
torily attended to.

TRIPP & CRAGG,
No. 321, 10th street, Louisville, Ky.
sep 5 w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers.
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
Louisville, Ky.,

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN and GRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
oct 7 w&t-wf

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NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1 50 per day.

aug 26 w&t-wf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States Hotel
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

jan 16 w&t-wf

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 4 Masonic Building,
mar 10 w&t-wf Louisville, Ky.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

BURR, HAIGHT & WHEELER
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of
various styles and finish, to which we would respectfully
call the attention of the citizens of Frankfort
and the surrounding country. We have
a stock of vehicles ever offered in the West, and will be sold
lower than ever before offered, for cash, or short ap-
proved paper.

Please give us a call and examine our stock.

sep 8 w&t-wf

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THOS. G. WATERS,
BOOTS & SHOES

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

WATERS, BOOTS & SHOES WHOLESALE & RETAIL

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S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance. \$4 00

SATURDAY. DECEMBER 22. 1860.

The Lago Case.

We learn by private letter from Washington that Col. Monroe has secured the services of Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Hon. John J. Crittenden, and Hon. L. W. Powell, as counsel in the Lago case, not less than two of whom will argue it before the Supreme Court. After consultation, it was proposed to enter on Friday (yesterday) a motion for a rule against Gov. Dennison to show cause why a mandamus should not go. This proceeding will bring up all the questions, and if they result in the decision that the Court has no jurisdiction, or that its mandatory process will not reach the Executive of Ohio, or again, that the act of Congress imposing upon the Governor of a State an agency in carrying out an act of Congress is unconstitutional, then the necessity of additional legislation to give vitality to the clause of the Constitution in which the case arises will at least be clearly demonstrated. We understand, further, that a bill will be introduced into Congress, as soon as the decision of the Court shall show the necessity of such a measure.

The constitutional question and practical interests involved in the Lago case make it one of great importance to the people of all the slaveholding States. It is not necessary to investigate the merits of this particular case to show that it would be a precedent dangerous to Kentucky to submit to the action of the Governor of Ohio as a final decision. Whether the causes assigned by the Ohio Executive (which are familiar to our readers) for his refusal to issue a warrant for the arrest of the fugitive from justice, in compliance with the demands of Gov. Magoffin, be good or specious, the question remains, is his decision finally obligatory? is there no mode by which to test the merits of the question raised, and no means whereby his compliance with the Constitution can be enforced? These, we understand, are the questions proposed to be made in the U. S. Supreme Court. These questions gather importance and have their magnitude illustrated in the case now presented. If there be no revision of the action of Gov. Dennison, and when revised, if there be no means whereby he can be compelled to issue the warrant provided for in the statute, then indeed is the whole slave property of the State at the mercy of the "under-ground railway" agents and negro dealers of the North. The case is thus far one of great practical importance to our people, and it will be of interest to them to know that Gov. Magoffin has taken every necessary step to bring it to a speedy solution, and has intrusted its prosecution in the court to the hands of lawyers and statesmen competent to the discussion of the great questions it presents. Col. Monroe has so far discharged his duties as the agent and attorney of the State with great fidelity and discretion.

—
Hon. W. S. FEATHERSTON, Commissioner from the State of Mississippi to Kentucky left Frankfort on yesterday, after having had a full conference with Gov. Magoffin. As some interest may be felt in the object of his mission, we subjoin the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature under which he acted:

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Governor be requested to appoint as many Commissioners as in his judgment may be necessary to visit each of the slaveholding States, and designate the State or States to which each Commissioner shall be commissioned;—where duty it shall be to inform them that this Legislature has passed an act calling a Convention of the people of the State, to consider the present threatening relations of the Northern and Southern sections of the Confederacy, aggravated by the recent election of a President upon principles of hostility to the States of the South, and to express the earnest hope of Mississippi that these States will co-operate with her in the adoption of efficient measures for their common defense and safety.

Resolved, That should any Southern State not have convened its Legislature, the Commissioner to such States shall appeal to the Governor thereof to call the Legislature together, in order that its co-operation be immediately secured.

J. A. P. CAMPBELL.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES DRAKE.

President of the Senate.

Approved, Nov. 30, 1860.

JOHN J. PEETUS.

We understand that Gov. Magoffin has not as yet determined to call an extra session of the Legislature, although the drift of events, without a change for the better, may very soon render such action on his part imperative. In other respects his views upon the subjects embraced within the scope of Col. Featherston's mission are already understood as embodied in his late public letters. He stands upon the basis of adjustment contained in his late communication to the Governors of the slaveholding States, which we believe is sustained by the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of Kentucky.

Col. Featherston is an ardent Southerner, but at the same time a cool, clear headed man, and one well qualified for the post, the duties of which he has discharged in an agreeable manner. Although our people here will cling to the Union as long as there is hope of preserving our rights and equality and may have more hope of securing these under our present form of government than have his people, yet we can assure him of the full sympathy of Kentucky in all movements properly designed to maintain the honor and the safety of the South. We can assure him further that Kentucky will not hesitate long if the choice is forced upon her of going with the North in the Union or the South out of it. But we desire concert of action and deliberate procedure on the part of all the Southern States not only that there may be strength but justice in our cause.

—
His many friends will be pleased to learn that Robert W. Woolley has returned to his home in this city, after a long absence. He reached this place on Saturday evening last.

Mr. Woolley has, during the past two years, filled the post of Secretary to the American Legation at Madrid, but the greater part of that time, during the absence of the Minister, Hon. Mr. Preston, had the full charge of Affairs, a position of much responsibility and commensurate honor. He returns, with renewed health, to enter with energy upon the prosecution of his profession. His political friends will welcome him once again to the field in which he has heretofore achieved much reputation.—*Lxx. Statesman.*

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 20.—The Herald contains a letter of Governor Medary to the citizens of Kansas, in which he excuses his resignation

The Harbor Defenses of Charleston.

The Charleston Mercury gives a long account of the defenses of the harbor at port, from which we copy the following:

FORT MOUTRIE.

This is an inclosed water battery, having a front on the South, or water side, of about 300 feet, and a depth of about 240 feet. It is built with salient and re-entering angles on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defense, either from the attack of a storming party, or by regular approach. The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, and filled with earth, making a solid wall fifteen or sixteen feet in thickness.

According to the Mercury, 170 men are constantly at work in making improvements at this fort; ditching it around the entire circumference, and erecting a glacis; closing up the post gates in the east and the west walls, and instead, cutting sallyports, which lead into strong out-works on the southeast and southwest angles, in which twelve pounder howitzer guns will be placed, enabling the garrison to sweep the ditch on three sides with grape and canister. The northwest angle of the fort has also been strengthened by a bastionette, to sustain the weight of a heavy gun which will command the main street of the Island. The main entrance has also been secured, and a trap-door two feet square, cut in the door for ingress and egress. At this time, the height of the walls from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, is twenty feet. The ditch is from twelve to fifteen feet wide at the basis, and fifteen feet deep.

The purpose of the glacis, which is an inclined plane, is to expose an attacking party to the fire of the guns, which are so placed as to sweep it from the crest of the counter-scarp to the edge of the beach. On the north side, all the wooden gun cases have been placed close together on the ramparts, apparently for the purpose of securing it against an escalade, but possibly as a screen for a battery of heavy guns. Field pieces have been placed in position upon the green within the fort, and none of the expedients of military engineering have been neglected to make the position as strong as possible. It is said that the greatest vigilance is observed in every regulation at this time; and that the guns are regularly shot every night.

Resolved, That we believe and profess that the institution of slavery, as existing among us, is sanctioned by the sacred Scriptures.

Resolved, That the teaching of those professed Disciples of Christ, who have occasioned the existing division between the two great sections of our Confederacy, are utterly at variance with the wholesome words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the doctrine which is according to godliness; and that it is, therefore, the duty of all faithful Christians to "withdraw themselves from such."

Resolved, That we will continue to exhort masters to "give unto their servants that which is just and equal;" and servants to be "obedient to their own masters, and to please them well, in all things, that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour." Tit. 2: 19.

Resolved, That in resisting the encroachments of the enemies of our domestic institutions, and opposing "the perverse disputings of those men of corrupt minds and desolute of the truth," our duty to God coincides with our duty to our country. 1 Tim. 6: 5.

Resolved, That we earnestly command our beloved Commonwealth to the protection and guidance of Almighty God, beseeching him to enlighten the minds of our people, and strengthen their hearts, and overrule all our affairs for the advancement of His Kingdom and the glory of His holy name.

To the People of the United States.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present dis-tracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for humiliation, fasting and prayer throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate

FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the State is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger—panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land—our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread—indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, in it humbling our-selves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friend-ship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne, that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

AN omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me implore every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

The Cockades of the South.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This cockade is made of three layers of very dark blue cloth, notched at the edges and fastened together by a gilt button, on which the following appears in relief: In the center is the "Palmetto," with two arrows crossed, and fastened together at the point of crossing with a bow-knot of ribbon. The following is the motto around the button: *Annis oblique parati.* "Ready with our minds and means."

VIRGINIA.

This consists of a double rosette of blue silk, with a pendant of lemon color, the whole fastened together by a gilt button, on which appears in relief the arms of Virginia, with the name of the State and its motto encircling it. The motto is:

Sic semper tyrannis.

—
MARYLAND.

This cockade is formed of a double rosette of blue silk, with blue pendants, and fastened the same as that of Virginia, with the State button, with the simple word "Maryland" beneath the arms.

THE UNION COCKADE.

This is also a double rosette, the center one being of red silk, the inner one of white silk, and the pendants of blue. The gilt button that fastens the whole together shows the eagle of America, surrounded by the stars of the United States.

The Views of General Scott.

According to a dispatch from Washington General Scott has given the President an elaborate opinion in reference to the present condition of the military defenses of the country, and what should be done in view of possible contingencies. He deprecates secession, and begs his own State of Virginia to pause and bear "the ill she has rather than fly to those she knows not of." But if secession occurs, he says it will result in the formation of not two, but four distinct nationalities. These are as follows: First—New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The second will consist of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Western Virginia, and so along down the Blue Ridge, taking in Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas. The third will consist of South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, Eastern Virginia, and perhaps Maryland and Delaware. The Pacific States will constitute the fourth.

The General treats the exclusion of the grain growing States of the West from direct communication with the Gulf of Mexico as an impossibility. They will have free course to go down the Mississippi, and will insist upon Pensacola as a naval depot. The General also gives an elaborate statement of the disposition of the military forces of the nation, and the condition and needs of the fortified places.

ON THE FIELD.

It will be seen by reference to the Prospectus of *The New York Ledger*, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as has never been equalled by any publication in the world. The *Ledger* is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the country. He loved the country, and would lay his life down if it would avert the trouble.

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It will be seen by reference to the Prospectus of *The New York Ledger*, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as has never been equalled by any publication in the world. The *Ledger* is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the country.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.
SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION!

FIRST BLOW STRUCK!
ORDINANCE OF SECESSION
Adopted Unanimously.
Secession Resolutions
PASSED BY THE
METHODIST CONFERENCE!
&c., &c., &c., &c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—The Convention reassembled this morning.

Dr. Curtis prayed.

One hundred and sixty delegates, on the call of the roll, were found to be present.

The President submitted a letter from Mr. A. Hughes, postmaster at Charleston, offering a messenger to facilitate the delivery of mail matter to the members of the Convention.

The President read a letter from Hon. John Ellmore, Commissioner from Alabama, inclosing a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. Moore, dated Montgomery, Ala., 17th inst. It was as follows:

"To Hon. JOHN A. ELLMORE: Tell the Convention to listen to no proposition for compromise or delay. Signed Governor Moore."

The dispatch was greeted with loud applause, and subsequently was referred to the Committee of an address to the people of the Southern States.

J. P. Reed introduced a resolution, first ordering the President to appoint a cashier and deputy cashier; second, ordering the Clerk to superintend the printing of the Convention; third, that reporters for public journals be allowed access to the hall for the purpose of reporting; fourth, that the regular hour of meeting be at 10 o'clock, subject to a special order; fifth, that an alphabetical list of members, with their post-office address, be printed; sixth, that a journal be published and laid on the tables of the members before the limits of the State except the General Government.

Mr. Keitt moved to amend by substituting 11 o'clock. Accepted.

Mr. Middleton moved to strike out the last resolution.

Opposition was made.

Mr. Simmons wished to know how far the resolution extended respecting the admission of reporters.

Mr. Ingols advised that the reporters of the State only be admitted.

Mr. Quattlebaum moved that each resolution be voted on separately. Carried.

Mr. Lyman moved to add two.

Mr. Creviss said that a convention of the people or deliberative body in discussion should sit with closed doors.

To sit with open doors was essential to the satisfaction of the public mind.

Visitors, whether from States or foreign countries, look at us otherwise than unfavorable.

Let us sit at all times with open doors till some question should be discussed among ourselves. We must satisfy the public. We had better get a more suitable hall, so that we can more readily sit with closed doors. He moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. McGrath believed the people of Charleston did not wish to intrude, although they had a curiosity. He did not believe there were ten men in Charleston who would not sacrifice their curiosity or strangle their desire to see and hear the deliberation.

Mr. Richards said this was the best place in the city, and there should be no discrimination between a friend or foe as to his knowledge of what is transpiring inside.

Mr. Middleton.—We should then obviate the difficulty of sitting with closed doors, and employ an artisan to erect a barrier. Spectators can then be admitted without interference.

A motion was then made to refer the whole matter to the Charleston delegation, and the substitute for sitting with closed doors was withdrawn.

Mr. Reed moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Bonneau withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Dargan.—What is before the meeting here is a resolution authorizing the President to issue tickets of admission to reporters at his discretion, which was adopted.

The printing of an alphabetical list was taken up.

A resolution authorizing the President to issue tickets of admission to reporters at his discretion was adopted.

The sixth resolution was lost.

A resolution was adopted to adopt the rules of other conventions for the government of this.

A motion to take the communication from the Georgia Legislature, and refer it to the Committee on an address to the people of the Southern States, elicited debate, but was not acted on.

The Committee on Commerce and Postal Arrangements was increased to 13.

After some immaterial debate on the subject of the mails, the special order, being the resolution relative to the secession portion of the message of the President of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. McGrath spoke of the property of South Carolina.

Mr. Miles.—I have not the least idea that the President of the United States will send reinforcements here. In a conversation, and subsequently in a written communication, I know this to have been said to him: "If you send a solitary soldier to those forts, the instant the intelligence reaches our people, and we will take care that it reaches them in good season, the forts will be taken, because they are necessary to our safety."

Mr. Miles spoke about the repairs to Fort Sumter, and mentioned the cause of the resignation of Secretary Cass. At Fort Moultrie there were only 65 men. Captain Anderson is needful of troops, and Miles felt the necessity of being watchful lest a few persons from Charleston should surprise the fort at night. Let us wait awhile, as all the repairs will be to our advantage.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Duteville introduced a resolution for a Committee of safety, which was transferred for a special order to-morrow.

Mr. Mercenier introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven of the members to draft a summary statement of the causes justifying South Carolina to withdraw from the Union.

Mr. Hayes introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The causes which have produced a separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union have emanated from the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, which use hiring labor only, and whereas, it has not been against the United States that South Carolina has opposed her sovereignty in secession, but the government in violation of this instrument.

Resolved, That a Commissioner be sent to each slaveholding State, bearing a copy of the ordinance of secession, and proffer each State, or any one or more of them, the existing Constitution of the United States as the basis of a provisional Government, to be adopted on the part of South Carolina, and other slaveholding States, after seceding from the present Federal Union, who shall be willing to unite with South Carolina in the formation of a new confederacy.

Resolved, That we do hereby notify and confirm to the date thereof any action taken by said Commissioner, and move the consent of South Carolina in the formation of such Provisional Union; and we do further earnestly recommend that on — day after two or more States in addition to South Carolina shall have acceded to said Provisional Union, an election be held for Senators and members of House of Representatives of the new Congress, and a President and Vice President of the new Confederacy.

Resolved, That three Commissioners be appointed to carry an authenticated copy of the Ordinance of Secession to Washington, to be laid before the President of the United States, with the request that the same shall be submitted to Congress now in session, and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to treat for the delivery of the forts and magazines and light houses, and also for all other real estate and appurtenances thereto, within the geographical limits of South Carolina, and that the authority to treat upon the subjects be extended to the last day of February, 1861, provided, in the meantime, that

the said forts, magazines, and other places, are allowed to remain in the condition in which they may be at the adoption of this ordinance; and they shall be further empowered to treat upon the subject of the public debt and for a proper division of all other property within the above, now held by the Government of the United States, as the share of the States now embraced in the said Confederacy, until such laws are enacted as the new Confederacy of States shall form of which South Carolina shall be one.

The Chair announced the Committee to draft a summary of the causes for the secession of South Carolina; also for four Standing Committees.

Mr. Rhett's resolution for a Committee of Thirteen to provide for the assembling of the convention of the seceding States, and form a Constitution, was adopted.

Mr. Ingols reported the following ordinance:

We, the people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the ordinance adopted by us in the Convention of the 23d of May, 1778, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and all acts and resolutions of the General Assembly of the State ratifying amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance was adopted unanimously by 169 members, a quarter past 1 o'clock. The news spread rapidly, and a crowd collected which cheered immensely.

Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph our members at Washington. Carried unanimously.

The ordinance was ordered to be engrossed on parchment, and it is to be signed by the members and President at half-past 6 o'clock this evening, at Institute Hall, and to be placed in the archives of the State.

In the debate on the adoption of the ordinance, Mr. McGrath said: "What you have done to day has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina deriving his authority from the Federal Government. I am in favor of this body making such provisional arrangements as may be necessary in the interval which exists between this moment and the time the Legislature may act. I am not, however, to be implicated in the idea that there is no lawful authority within the limits of the State except the General Government."

Mr. Keitt moved to amend by substituting 11 o'clock. Accepted.

Mr. Middleton moved to strike out the last resolution.

Opposition was made.

Mr. Simmons wished to know how far the resolution extended respecting the admission of reporters.

Mr. Ingols advised that the reporters of the State only be admitted.

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The Committee on Commerce and Postal Arrangements was increased to 13.

After some immaterial debate on the subject of the mails, the special order, being the resolution relative to the secession portion of the message of the President of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Clark withdrew his motion.

Mr. Slidell said that a dispatch of the Associated Press from New Orleans, of December 7th, said Senator Slidell, in a speech, charged President Buchanan with imbecility and being the author of the present crisis. He said there was no kind of truth in such a dispatch—he never felt such a sentiment. Who sent such a dispatch?

Mr. Ashmore wanted to know where the information came from.

Mr. Delano replied, in the published proceedings of the South Carolina Convention.

The Speaker said that neither debate nor discussion were now in order. The latter can be taken up at another time.

was put down, and the Government went on. Now, how is it? The duties are the same, but the consequences belong to God. He intended to discharge his duty. Have we not the power to enforce the laws in South Carolina as well as in Vermont? He argued that if South Carolina refused to permit the Federal Courts to sit, or the carrying of mails, or the collection of revenue, the Government has a right to enforce the laws. If South Carolina secedes, and undertakes to drive the Government from its property, it is levying war, and that is treason, nothing less. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, decided the right of secession; yet we are now told that a State can go out of the Union, regardless of the consequences to the other States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—SENATE.—Mr. Clark reported his resolution to draft a summary of the causes for the secession of South Carolina; also for four Standing Committees.

Mr. Rhett's resolution for a Committee of Thirteen to provide for the assembling of the convention of the seceding States, and form a Constitution, was adopted.

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The ordinance was adopted unanimously by 169 members, a quarter past 1 o'clock. The news spread rapidly, and a crowd collected which cheered immensely.

Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph our members at Washington. Carried unanimously.

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AND

DISPATCH PATENT.

The Inventor's Claims as acknowledged and protected by the Governments of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain; to all whom it may concern.

What I claim as my invention, is the contrivance of keeping account of every transaction, by a general ledger, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in a printed type, the type being so arranged in form as to admit of being read, and quickly read, and giving a balance sheet of the most compact and presentable form, the statement of management being substantially as recited in specification, wherein it is shown, that the fact of facts to be recorded, may be represented by figures, symbols, dates, or numbers, used either singly or in combination, and the same will indicate the facts as desired; and further more, based on this primary invention, I also claim the device or contrivance of rendering or transmitting account in printed or full statement, and in printed statements so as, thus, or substantially thus, kept in type, by the contrivances of my invention, the medium of transmission what it may, but the particular mode of rendering account by the use of the Dispatch Machine, and the Carbon Movement, Register and Cutter stamp I claim in the broadest, and fullest sense; and also the machine itself, embracing all its forms and modes of operating, as indicated in describing it, either in a simple or intricate, or proposed machine, and in connection with those specific claims, and based upon them, I also claim all other means and appliances substantially the same as the herein claimed or intended to be claimed. With these means fully provided, and protected above, this invention has already spread itself over Canada, eighteen States of the American Union, and into Great Britain, and is now used in more than three hundred of the former, and will be shown in a circular which will make its appearance soon. Meanwhile applications for information, "Deeds of Right," or "Dispatch Machines," will receive due attention, when addressed either to

Rev. Robert Dicks, 1 Broad Street, or

to his Agent and Attorneys.

John J. Haines, London, England.

To the Tex. with the Merchant's Office, on the 1st

February, 1850, pronounced the "idea" keeping accounts current "in type" a gross absurdity," thanks are hereby tendered, and the assurance given, that this gross absurdity is not, Mr. Dicks' fault, but the fault of the keeping account's. He claims no operation thereinto which this gross absurdity is not piratically snatched in any manner; neither bodily nor partially; neither directly nor indirectly; neither exact nor summary; and this ground of claim, over and nothing more; the bumptious metropolis, this absurdity and nothing else, shall be said to be the truth, not really real, at all.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and important properties, and for perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

are particularly efficacious.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; **CONSTIPATION**, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, DENTAL PAIN, ANEMIA, ANXIETY, ANXIETY, LANGOR, and MELANCHOLY, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COLDNESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels constipated within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, by the process of respiration, perspiration, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure **REUMATISM** permanently in three weeks, and **GOUT** in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most easily on the most important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of **GRAVEL**.

Also **WORMS**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures are attached.

SOURY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, allow, and cure all the most violent and obstinate.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **SALT RHEUM**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin.

COMMON COLDS and **INFLUENZA** will be cured by a dose or two, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing by the use of the Pills.

LEVER AND AGUE for the scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, specific and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease.

CURE of the **SUPERFICIAL, AND BURIED** **LIPOUS FEVERS** and **LIVER COMPLAINTS**.

—GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, and DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **GERMAN CARDIAL** has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and longstanding.

Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza

Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of **CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION**.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe **DIARRHEA** proceeding from COLD IN THE STOMACH.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & CO., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.

CAUTION.— Beware of a spurious article called Hoofland's Superior German Bitters. Be sure to get Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philadelphia, N. A., and never buy any other.

Sold in Largeys at Jaap's Hoopwood, in Frankfort by W. H. AVERILL, and all druggists.

jan17 w&t-w3m



DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

DR. HOOFLAND'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compound entirely from Gums, and has become an esthetic fact, a standard medicine

and now recommended by all who have used it, and is now recommended with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cure thousands within the last two years, who have given up all hopes of relief, as the number of solicited certificates in my possession show.

The cordial is best adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to do gently on the bowels.

Let the following be your guide in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Sunburn, Constipation, Dysterter, Headache, Stomach, Colic, Convulsions, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, and all the diseases of the Nerves, &c.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Debility of the Nerves, &c.

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PROF. O. J. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR Tight, and will keep in any Climate.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS, is a gentle

but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has

used in his practice for the last twenty years.

These pills have been used by many persons

who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction

which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profound well known that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS, has, with

reference to this well established fact, been

compared with a variety of cathartics, and the

extracts which not only act on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed such as

Diarrhoea, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

As it is most active, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be the basis of all persons of

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